

The Polynesian.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1849.

No. 19.

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EDWIN O. HALL, EDITOR.

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At the moment of Mr. Dillon's de-
parture, on the 5th inst., a pamphlet, printed
at the press of the Catholic mission in this
town, was put in circulation, to a limited ex-
tent. A copy of said pamphlet, with notes
appended, has been furnished us, and we
commence its publication in this number of
our paper, and shall continue it, until finish-
ed. This is the pamphlet for which Mr.
Wyllie applied for 12 copies to the Catholic
Bishop, as appears on page 75 of the Official
Correspondence.

A FEW REMARKS IN REPLY TO

M. WYLLIE'S PAMPHLET.

M. Dillon has perused with attention the
publication entitled "Official Correspondence
with the Chevalier Dillon, Consul of
France." As far as the notes appended thereto
are concerned, as far as the happily worded
and characteristic advertisement, inserted by
M. Wyllie's order, in the Polynesian of the
10th July is concerned, the publication in
question would have been more appropriately
termed Pamphlet, and a more libellous and
indecent one, to borrow an Expression from
the Hawaiian Code, has rarely issued from
the busy workshop of Honolulu house, in
which M. Wyllie is foreman. (1)

Were it not for one or two assertions,
made therein by M. Wyllie, with a reckless
disregard for truth and consequences, M.
Dillon would have passed this foul libel with
a silent contempt, leaving M. Wyllie's pre-
sent adulation of and fawning on M. Judd,
whom he had treacherously sought to sup-
plant to produce what effect it may. (2)
But the matter involved in these assertions
having considerable importance in itself and
being connected with grave interests, distinct
from these islands, M. Dillon would be want-
ing in a duty, not only to his government,
but to himself, if he did not show, as he is
able to do, by extracts, not from a menda-
cious diary, but from authentic documents
under M. Wyllie's own hand, that M. Wyllie
is, up the instances referred to, an unprin-
cipleful calumniator. (3)

M. Dillon requests a particular attention
to the two following passages of M. Wyllie's
publication, wherein are found the assertions
he deems himself bound to notice.
"That, in regard to England, I had not
gone too far, (see M. Wyllie's despatch of the
19th May, 1849, pag. 279.) is proved by your
upgrading me with being an English-
man and in the interest of England, and
threatening to denounce me as such, and by
my resistance to some suggestions of yours
which, from a regard to that international
concord which is desired by all sound think-
ing Frenchmen and sound thinking English-
men, I forbear to touch upon." (4)

And again, in a note to page 325 of the
same publication, M. Wyllie thus expresses
himself:—

"Had M. Wyllie followed M. Dillon's ad-
vice, given on the 6th and 7th May, M. Wyllie
would have involved this kingdom in a
quarrel with England and perhaps endangered
the king's independence." (5)

This regard of M. Wyllie's for that inter-
national concord, which is desired by all
sound thinking Frenchmen and sound think-
ing Englishmen, is soon forgotten by him,
for he proceeds to state, in the following
words, p. 331, note 27, of his pamphlet, what
this treacherous advice of M. Dillon's was:—

"When M. Dillon attempted to persuade
M. Wyllie that Lord Palmerston's letters of the
31st Dec., 1847, were couched in terms
not to be received by the Minister of Foreign
Relations of an independent state, that they
were such terms as became only a Turkish
Pacha to use; that, if M. Wyllie submitted
to them, it would be a question with M. Dil-
lon how far he could even correspond with
M. Wyllie as such minister; that M. Wyllie
ought to appeal to him and the Commissioner
of the United States. &c." (6)

Now what will M. Wyllie's colleagues,
what will the public say when M. Dillon pre-
sents them with a formal and emphatic re-
traction of the above charge, under M. Wyllie's
own hand, penned by him deliberately after
the alleged outrage committed upon him at
M. Dillon's house, on the 14th May, 1848? (7)

H. I. is the charge:
"That I do not lightly get on my war-
horse, (see Mr. Wyllie's letter of the 13th
May to M. Dillon,) is sufficiently shown since
the 6th inst., by my conduct towards the
British Consul General, which, if I have
rightly understood, you consider as want-
ing in the spirit that ought to animate me as
minister of an independent Kingdom." (8)

And here is the reply:
M. Dillon to M. Wyllie, 31st May, 1848.
The accompanying papers were, if I mis-
take not, left with me by you. They bear
this moment fallen in my way as I turned
over one of my cartons. (9)

MR. WYLLIE'S NOTES.

(1) Under whatever name the book may please
M. D., it consists of two parts, namely—what he
has contributed to it, and what M. Wyllie has contributed
to it. The charges of M. Dillon against Mr. Wyllie, con-
tained in the Polynesian of 10th July, are all, in all con-
sequence, libellous and indecent.

(2) Since Sunday, the 14th of May, 1848, the course of
M. Dillon and of others connected with him, towards Mr.
Judd, has been one of the most unjust and wantonly
in his face. But, behind his back, it has been otherwise.
His "speeches" are not waiting to prove. The Sandwich
Islands News, No. 1, 2 and 3, and No. 11, of 2nd, 9th
and 14th Nov., 1848, and 11th Jan., 1849, contain what
may be considered a fair specimen of M. Dillon's real
feelings towards Mr. Judd.

(3) This new title given by the polite Monsieur Dillon
will be a very appropriate addition to the genus of calu-
mny, of which the Polynesian referred to contains a
summary.

(4) When M. Wyllie so forthrightly, was not on the 19th
of May, but on the 19th of March, 1849, by Mr.
Wyllie, to M. Dillon's "Observations" to the King and
Council, dated 13th March; but, by M. Dillon, sent in on
that day to Agent, and, by his Highness, passed
over to Mr. Wyllie, on the 16th April, 1849.

(5) Note No. 5, applies equally here. If Mr. Wyllie
revealed, after the 15th of April, what he felt towards
M. Dillon, on the 19th of March, it was because M. Dillon
had, in the interim, so outraged all decency, truth and private
feelings towards Mr. Wyllie, in his aforesaid Observations,
that M. Dillon was no longer entitled to any forbearance
whatsoever.

(6) I have a little patience, M. Dillon, you shall have a
reply very soon.

(7) A pretty clear proof, that M. Dillon had urged Mr.
Wyllie to get on his war-horse against the British Con-
sul General, M. Dillon once volunteered the aid of his
own redoubtable "ANTAGONISM" against the Consul
General, if Mr. Wyllie would only yield to his views.

(8) And these same papers were handed to M. Dillon,

"Notwithstanding your hint to the con-
trary, in the note which accompanied the de-
spatch I returned to you, I am pleased to find
that so friendly a state of relations has been
at length brought about between yourself and
the party to whom these documents refer. I
think your hint was rather unjust towards
me, as I have always suggested the utility of
avoiding recrimination; and you will remem-
ber it was at my suggestion that you struck
out of one of the despatches you had in-
tended for me, one or two phrases which ap-
peared to me gratuitously personal in their
allusions towards the agent in question and
his government." (10)

And here is the retraction. (11)

M. Wyllie to M. Dillon, 31st May, 1848.
"It is quite true that you made valuable
suggestions, in regard to certain paragraphs
which you thought might give umbrage, and
it is equally true that I eagerly appreciated
and instantly acted upon these suggestions." (12)
Is the matter clear, now? Is it proved,
yes, proved by M. Wyllie's own admission,
that far from having advised M. Dillon to
run full tilt against England, on the occasion
of Lord Palmerston's letter to the King, M.
Dillon made valuable suggestions of a pa-
cific character, which were "eagerly appre-
ciated and instantly acted upon?" (13)

In confidence, with the express view of showing that Mr.
Wyllie ought not to mount that very war-horse, but that
the despatches of Lord Palmerston, which M. Dillon would
persuade Mr. Wyllie, were so unbecoming his "dignity,"
as Foreign Minister, to receive, "were not written without
what might well appear to be his Lordship, as great provoca-
tion by this Government."

(10) This is quite true, but the suggestion referred to
a paragraph struck out of M. Wyllie's despatch, No. 8, of
23rd February, 1848. (See page 22 of Mr. Wyllie's report to
the Legislature of 1848.) But, not willing to do, how-
ever, with the endeavours of M. Dillon, afterwards, to
oust Mr. Wyllie, on a "war-horse," against the Brit-
ish Consul General, on the pretext of Lord Palmerston's
despatches, which were only made known to the King's
Government, on the 6th of May, 1848.

(11) "Here" is no retraction whatever.

(12) Here, to quote M. Dillon's own language, is a
"reckless disregard for truth and consequences." By
giving only part and suppressing the rest, M. Dillon con-
trives to give a false complexion to the whole. He quotes,
not from Mr. Wyllie's letter of 21st May, but, from a P. S.
to that letter of 1st June, 1848, before 9, a. m., which
was as follows:—"I have just received the resolutions
above referred to, with your polite note of yesterday."

"The party to whom you refer" (Consul General Mil-
ler) "deserves all the credit of having made the first
advances. So far as I am concerned, he will always find
me, as an humble servant of the King, devoid alike of
personal and national feeling; but the moment he deviates
from his professions, or attempts to contravene any prin-
ciple of right, under the law of nations, law of treaty,
or under Hawaiian law, he will find me a very indepen-
dent and unflinching Hawaiian minister. If he do so, he
will violate his professions made on the 6th, which, as yet,
I have no reason to believe he will do."

"It is quite true that you made valuable suggestions
in regard to certain passages" (in Mr. Wyllie's No. 8, of 23rd
Feb., 1848), "which you thought might give umbrage, and
it is equally true, that I highly appreciated and instantly
acted upon those suggestions; for, besides wishing him
much with all the world, nothing would disgrace me so
much, in my own eyes, as a consciousness of yielding to
private pride, pique, or resentment on any point of public
duty."

"My opinion is equally decided, and always has been,
that the less foreign agents disagree, here, the better for this
Government; because, a weak party, between two power-
ful combatants, always comes in for a broken head."
Dudot will bear me witness, that I always urged him to
be on good terms with the British Consul General.

(13) Is the matter clear, now, that M. Wyllie is in
an "unprincipled calumniator"? Bearing always in mind
what is said in note 10, is not the only inference that
can be drawn from the above postscript, that M. Dillon
had sought to injure M. Wyllie, by a private mission,
against the British Consul General—that Mr. Wyllie
scorned the advice, and equally the offer of M. Dillon's
"antagonism," as referred to in note 5th?

In regard to the private mission, offered by Mr. Wyllie,
the British Consul General has given him no opportunity
of putting them to the test; but, M. Dillon has, most fully,
in all respects, especially since the 21st of August, 1848,
and the world will judge, by the correspondence, that he
has published, whether, or not, Mr. Wyllie has met him
as an independent and fearless Hawaiian minister."

[To be continued.]

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following additional correspondence
completes what we have to publish relative
to the transactions of the French at these
islands; and the world can now judge of
them, from authentic data. The opinions,
also, of official and private persons have been
so fully made public, through our columns,
that no doubt can exist in regard to the di-
rection or weight of public opinion here.

H. B. M'S. CONSULATE GENERAL
for the Islands of the Pacific,
Honolulu, Waiohoo, Aug. 27, 1849.

Sir,—The Government of Great Britain
and France, having, on the 28th of Novem-
ber, 1843, entered into a Mutual Agreement
in the form of a declaration (a copy of which
I have the honor to enclose to you,) by which
they mutually pledged themselves never on
any ground or pretext, or under any form,
to take possession of any part of the Territory
of the Sandwich Islands, it was with extreme
regret, that on the 25th instant, I witnessed
the seizure, and military occupation, which
is still continued, of the Fort, Custom House
Treasury, and other public buildings, and
Offices of Honolulu, by detachments of arm-
ed seamen, from two hundred to three hun-
dred men, belonging to the French Naval
Forces in the Pacific Ocean under your com-
mand; and this act, of thus taking and hold-
ing forcible possession of a part of the Ter-
ritory of the Sandwich Islands, being, I con-
ceive, a violation of the mutual Agreement
entered into by Great Britain and France, I
feel it to be my duty, as the Representative
of Her Britannic Majesty's Government at
these Islands, to protest, and I do hereby
protest against that proceeding, and at the
same time I beg to assure you that Great
Britain will not see with indifference an ex-
ercise of arbitrary violence practised to the
prejudice of a sovereign and country which
she has taken under special protection, while
she does not seek, but on the contrary dis-
claims any wish for paramount influence or
privileges not enjoyed by other nations at
these Islands.

With sentiments of the highest considera-
tion, I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed,) WM. MILLER.
H. B. Majesty's Consul General
for the Islands of the Pacific.

To Rear Admiral de Tromelin,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Naval Forces of the French
Republic, in the Pacific.

Honolulu, August 27, 1849.

My Dear Admiral—Permit me to assure

you, in a friendly manner, that a sense of
what I conceive an imperative duty, clearly
pointed out in my instructions, has alone
compelled me to draw up the accompanying
Protest, and that I sincerely hope and trust
the result of the conference to-morrow, be-
tween you and the Hawaiian Commissioners,
will enable me to request its withdrawal.

You will, I feel persuaded, concur with
me, that our respective Governments, deeply
engaged as they are in amicable concert to
maintain the peace of Europe, might be se-
riously inconvenienced by an error of judg-
ment, or any acts of indiscretion, on the part
of their officers or agents abroad, and there-
fore, that it is highly incumbent upon us in
this distant part of the world, under every
circumstance that might occur, to pursue
such a course as would be sure not to endan-
ger the harmony of the relations between
England and France.

Without wishing to enter into any un-
necessary discussion upon the nature or
merit of the Demands made by you and Mr.
Consul Dillon, upon the Hawaiian Govern-
ment, or to say one word that might tend to
disturb the cordial feeling which has, I am
happy to say, existed between the French
Admirals and officers, who have visited or
resided on these Islands, and myself, I beg
leave to make a few brief observations with
regard to the two principal points contended
for by you and Monsieur Dillon, and not ac-
cused to by the Hawaiian Government,
namely, the reduction to 50 per. cent. ad
valorem of the duty upon Brandy and Spiritu-
ous Liquors of French origin, and the adop-
tion of the French language in business inter-
course between French citizens and the Ha-
waiian departments. (offices.)

I see nothing, my dear Admiral, to au-
thorize such demands in the Treaty of the
26th of November, 1846, which was drawn
up, and agreed upon, in concert by the
French and British Governments, and simul-
taneously negotiated here by their respec-
tive agents, Monsieur Perrin and myself;
and at the Conference which took place on
that occasion, it was clearly stated and un-
derstood that in case any doubts or serious
difficulties should arise respecting the true
meaning and observance of the Treaty, the
matter in dispute should be referred to Eu-
rope for decision.

The Treaty, as I understand it, clearly
and exclusively empowers the Hawaiian
Government to place as high a duty as they
judge expedient upon Spirituous Liquors and
Wines provided, only, it does not amount
to an absolute prohibition to the introduction
of these articles. The duty of \$5 a gallon,
which the Hawaiian Government did impose
upon Spirituous Liquors, however injurious
it may be in its effects upon public morals,
and even to the Hawaiian revenue, proves
to be far from a prohibition, and is perhaps
the rate of duty which tends, more than any
other would, to increase the consumption of
French Brandy at Honolulu, since, whilst
in its effects it excludes Whiskey and other
inferior Spirituous Liquors, from the United
States and British Colonies, it has unfortu-
nately rendered smuggling easy and profit-
able, an evil which, I lament to say, rapidly
extending and increasing.

A few days after the ratification of the
Treaty at Honolulu, M. Dudot, then French
Consul, protested formally against the duty
of \$5 a gallon upon Spirituous Liquors, con-
ceiving that that duty would prove to be tan-
tamount to a prohibition; and unless the
French Government, through its proper or-
gan, have sent out special instructions to
support that Protest, surely it is a strong
negative proof that they were not disposed to
concur in its expediency.

With regard to transacting business with
the Custom-house, and other Hawaiian de-
partments, in the French language, I have
reason to believe that every unbiased For-
eign Merchant, of whatever nation he may
be, who has resided on these Islands, will
admit that it would be quite impracticable,
at all events for the present.

The English language has been, from the
time of the discovery of these Islands, the
language in which business with foreigners
has invariably been carried on; the King,
several of the Chiefs, and Governors, and
most of the Young Chiefs, as well as a great
many other natives, especially the rising
and numerous generation of half-castes, speak
it with more or less fluency; the first, and af-
terwards a more formal code of laws were
drawn up and printed in the English lan-
guage, and therefore, for all these reasons,
the English language was adopted by law,
not to favor any particular nation, but as
a matter of public convenience, nay, of abso-
lute necessity.

Have not the Danes, and the Hamburgers,
who have Treaties, like our own, with these
Islands, an equal right with the French to
demand that their respective national lan-
guages, the Danish and German, shall be ob-
served in their business intercourse with the
Custom-house, and other Hawaiian depart-
ments? and if this were granted, how could
the same privileges be refused to other na-
tions who might hereafter wish to form Tre-
aties with the Hawaiian Government? I need
not say what would be the result.

With regard to the other points in dispute,
permit me to say that they do not appear to
me to offer any insurmountable obstacle to-
wards an arrangement, and still less to af-
ford sufficient cause for the serious meas-
ures adopted.

On the other hand, I trust that the Ha-
waiian Government will at once see the prop-
riety and expediency of making full and
ample reparation for the somewhat contumel-
ious manner, as I view it, in which they de-
clined granting an audience at the Palace
to the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval
Forces of the French Republic in the Pa-
cific, and to the Consul and Representative
of the French nation at these Islands;—and,
moreover, I hope that the Sandwich Is-
lands authorities will see the sound policy
and necessity of causing to be punished, with-
out procrastination, such individuals, be they
sons or scholars of Protestant Missionaries,
or whosever they may, who misconduct
themselves in Roman Catholic temples, or

places of worship, and not allow the chance
of conviction and chastisement of such offen-
ders to depend upon a native judge.

In conclusion, I beg to add that under the
peculiar circumstances in which we are now
placed, with which personal feeling and an-
timosity have, I fear, been too much mixed up,
I have considered it proper, indeed my duty,
thus to convey to you in a frank and friend-
ly way, my sincere opinion and sentiments
with regard to the questions herein adverted
to; and whatever may be the result of the
actual unhappy state of affairs here, I be-
seach you to be persuaded that I entertain
for you, as I do, the highest respect and per-
sonal esteem, and that I am with great truth,
my dear Admiral, your obedient and faithful
servant.

(Signed,) WM. MILLER.
R. ADMIRAL DE TROMELIN.

The pamphlet referred to, in Mr. Wyllie's
letter to Bishop Maigret, at page